



The Harvest

Vol LII No 2 Macdonald College

Woodsmen Win Trophies Galore

The Mac Donald College woodsmen have just returned from an impressive victory at UNB-Fredericton this week-end past (Oct. 20).

The win at UNB wraps up a very successful fall season for our woodsmen. The last week-end of September saw them in Roseneath, Ont. (near Peterborough) where they staged a day-long demonstration of their wood-cutting skills at the local fair.

The first week-end of October, the woodsmen travelled to Unity, Maine to compete with teams from the north-eastern USA. An unusual competition, it involves not only wood-cutting, but also canoeing, and running with a pack-board. In the individual events, rookie Anne-Louise Carson cleaned up the women's pulp throw with an impressive hurl of 17' 5". Paul McKinney won the speed-chopping by cutting through an 8" x 8" cant of wood in an unheard of 37 seconds. Like wix, Sharron Jansen (same girl new name) won the women's chopping, beating some of the male competitors. Marina Steiner won the dot-split, beating out both men and women, with a total of six bull's eyes. MacDonald took both the men's and women's trophies for overall point standing, for a total of 6 trophies out of a possible 8.

Travelling to UNB last week-end, MacDonald College set the tone of the day first thing in the morning, by taking the felling and twitching, Gerald Post and Paul Breau doing the axe-work. Competing in the rain and mud, Mac's Elaine Sheppard won the chain throw with a time of 47 seconds; Larry Slipp took second place with

a time of 57 seconds. Pat O'Brian went on to tie for first place in the axe throw with an impressive 91 points out of 100. The axe-work of Paul McKinney and Geof Webber bought MacDonald the men's chopping award.



In the overall standings, the MacDonald women's team took third place in the women's division, losing to the girls from Sir Sanford Fleming and nudged out of second by UNB by a margin of 5 points. Out of a possible 1400 points, Mac 'A' took first with 1190.9. Plagued by injuries this fall, NSAC took third place with 951.3 points. Plagued by bad luck and worse wood, Mac 'B' took 12th position with 809.8 points. Everyone is wondering which was worse, Rudi Erfle having to chop with only one foot on his log because it was full of knots, or the cruddy piece of stump given to Peter Griffith to quarter split.

Mac students will get to see these three strong teams compete on campus in January, during the Winter Carnival. The only worry facing the Mac Woodsmen team this year, is finding room in the trophy case for all their booty.

BACK TO BASICS

In this issue and the following ones I shall concentrate on a specific theme. For this issue I have chosen Jewish cooking. Jewish cooking is known for its chicken soup, chicken, gefilte fish and bagels. There are many other recipes, though, that constitute the menu in a Jewish home. I have chosen a few of them.

Cabbage rolls

- 1½ lbs lean minced beef
- 1 onion grated
- ½ cup raw rice
- 1 cup water
- 1 can (5½ oz.) tomato paste and four cans water
- 1 medium cabbage
- ½ cup raisins
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 1) Carefully take apart cabbage leaf by leaf. Stack the leaves in a large pot and cover with boiling water. Cook the leaves until they are soft.
- 2) Reserve 1 cup of beef. To the remaining meat add rice, water, onion, salt and pepper to taste. Mix until the meat is firm enough to handle. Shape into ten or twelve little rolls.
- 3) Place each roll on a cabbage leaf; fold in sides and roll up. Line the bottom of a deep pan with the remaining cabbage leaves.
- 4) Mix the tomato paste and water; add to the remaining meat. Mix well; add raisins and salt and pepper to taste.
- 5) Spread two or three tablespoons of sauce over them. Place another layer of rolls over the first, and pour the remaining sauce on top.
- 6) Cover the pan and cook slowly for one hour. Add more water if needed. serves three or four.

Mandel Broit

- 1 cup sugar
- 3 eggs
- 1 cup oil
- ½ cup slivered almonds
- 4-5 cups pastry flour or all-purpose

flour

2tsp. baking powder.

1) beat the eggs until they are light and slowly add the oil; beating continuously until well blended.

2) Add the baking powder and almonds to the flour, and slowly add to the egg mixture. Blend thoroughly and then knead the dough until it is smooth.

3) Divide the dough into four equal portions; roll each portion to the length of your cookie sheet like a jelly roll. Place on a greased cookie sheet and bake in a 350 degree preheated oven for twenty-five minutes. Turn the rolls out on a board while they are still hot. Slice into one inch slices. Lay the slices flat on the cookie sheet and bake on both sides until slightly golden.

Mandel Broit will keep for several weeks in the refrigerator in a tight closed container. Makes 50-60 slices.

Cheese Kreplach

Dough:

- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1 cup all-purpose flour
- ¼ tsp. salt

Filling:

- 1 lb farmers style cottage cheese
- 1 egg, beaten
- salt and pepper to taste.
- 1) Mix egg, salt, pepper and cheese and set aside.
- 2) Combine flour and salt. Make a well, add the beaten eggs, and stir until a soft dough forms.
- 3) Knead the dough on a floured surface, and shape into a ball. Roll it out very thin; cut into 2½ inch squares.

4) Place one tsp. of the cheese mixture in the centre of each square to form a triangle. Seal the edges tightly so the kreplach will not open while cooking.

5) Fill a large soup kettle three-quarters with water, and add one tablespoon of salt. Bring to a boil and drop in the kreplach. Stir once with a wooden spoon, lower to medium heat, and cook until the kreplach rises to the top.

6) Remove the kreplach and allow to cool. Lightly brown them in the oven on a greased cookie sheet.

Louise Greenberg

The meeting of October 11 started off with the rescinding of a motion passed at the previous meeting. Students again do not have the right to speak at council meetings. If a non-council member wishes to speak, she/he has to be nominated, seconded and voted upon by the council members. Denise Brulé, F.S.U.S., asked the council to reconsider the motion.

Brenda Lamb from the 'Clan', the college yearbook, asked council to take over the responsibility of selling the book. She said the staff would have enough problems trying to meet the publishers deadlines, without looking after the marketing of the book. She felt it was in Council's interest to see that as many books as possible were sold. Council accepted the responsibility, and three people volunteered to look after advertising of the book, and advance sales.

Space for the Robber's Roost campus store was the next item. The items are presently sold from the C.C. desk, which is disrupting for the office staff. It was suggested that the goods could be sold in the bookstore, but it is a McGill operation and the staff have previously refused to handle campus goods. They also have very little space in their new quarters.

Council decided to approach Bill Ellyett to use his office as a store during his lunch hour. He has already offered council shelf space in his now empty storeroom.

The Film Society constitution was accepted. The meeting closed with the agenda unfinished.

At the October 18 meeting Charles Charron, the C.C. chairman and Danielle Pettigrew the External V.P. both resigned from council. Both members claimed that academic pressures as well as obligations outside of their Council duties have forced them to make this decision.

Charron recommended that Joe Churcher replace him as C.C. chairman since "he is doing most of the work now anyway".

Nominations for both of these positions are currently being held, and elections are expected soon.

Other council business concern Council president John Hutchings reported that as yet no decision has been made on this. In other bar news Glen Parks has been fired and long time bar disco roué Ian MacLean has been offered the position.

Charles Charron showed Council the final blueprint for the new bar and reported that tenders will be called within one week. The expected opening date for the new bar is January 1980.

William Keogh and Jon Waterhouse

FOOD PLANT FINISHING

After a summer of feverish activity, the new Macdonald College Food Pilot Plant is rapidly nearing completion. The Pilot Plant is located in Macdonald's powerhouse complex adjacent to the Lakeshore Road on campus.

The new Pilot Plant has an area of approximately 4000 square feet.

As an aid to work being carried out in the main production area, the support facilities include walk in coolers, a walk in freezer, repair shop, two laboratories and an isolated production room.

The functions of the Pilot Plant are threefold. The new Pilot Plant is ideally suited for teaching the practical aspects of food processing and food engineering courses offered at Macdonald. Secondly the Pilot plant will be used by both staff and student for their basic and applied research projects. In addition, the new Pilot Plant will allow for continued and improved collaboration between Macdonald College and the food industry in the Montreal area.

Lyne Doyon

Editorial

As promised in our last issue we have changed the format of the newspaper. We now need typists, layout geniuses, artists, photographers and magicians to put it all together. If you want to be involved with the college, leave me your name at the CC desk, or even better, come to the staff meeting in the near future.

In our remaining issues this year we expect to maintain the following editorial policy:

- 1) Close attention will be paid to campus events.
- 2) Council activities will be reported on, so you are kept informed of decisions that affect you.
- 3) The food system, including agriculture, food processing and nutrition will be given high priority.
- 4) Environmental issues will be part of the editorial content.
- 5) We invite all students to participate in producing the Harvest.

Council last week voted not to give the McDonald Food Coop the five hundred dollars necessary to purchase initial operating supplies. Since every member of the college community is potentially a member of the Coop, a refusal of such minimal funding leaves a bad taste.

Council based its decision on the fact that the Food Coop charges a five dollar membership fee, and felt that initial expenses such as shelves and a fridge should be purchased with this money. This is an imposition on the Coop, who planned to use the mon-

ey to keep the mark-up charged down to a minimum.

Surely the Food Coop is as important as the numerous other clubs and societies currently funded by Council. Incidentally, most clubs have a smaller membership than the Coop does. Makes sense?



"We, in OTTAWA, SEE PROSPERITY JUST AROUND THE CORNER FOR THE FAMILY FARM... ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS SURVIVE UNTIL THE SUBURBS REACH YOU, AND YOU'LL MAKE A FORTUNE IN REAL ESTATE!"

RUN FOR FUN

You were looking for an occasion to look around the surroundings of the campus, or maybe looking for an apartment and too shy to go alone, or simply jogging is your bag.

Here is THE occasion you ought not to miss.

On Sunday, November the fourth, a popular running race will be held through the streets of Ste. Annes and Senneville.

Popular means YOU, and anybody who can run for fun; that is all the people around Ste. Annes, and there is the idea: to get the campus and the town involved in a popular activity.

More details: It is an eight kil-

metre race, and the runners will get their performance and rank shortly after the race. Juices and apples will be offered to all runners, and participation prizes will be drawn among the participants.

The first in each category (there are six) gets a medal, and the top male and female will get a fifty dollar prize.

Registration; NOW at the Athletics office. Fee: \$2

Come and run for fun at the first classic of Ste. Annes. Information from Bob Lussier 457-9801, or Charles Charron 457-3811.

NUCLEAIRE? NON MERCI

About fifteen people from McDonald College took part in the first national anti-nuclear demonstration in Ottawa two Saturdays ago. There were between one and two thousand people who took part in the march up Parliament Hill.

Although the many speakers attacked a large number of the aspects of nuclear power, the two major demands of the demonstrators were: -to stop overseas sales of Candu reactors, which provide plutonium to those countries for the manufacture of atomic bombs; and to have a full-scale PUBLIC enquiry into the use of nuclear power in Canada, with a moratorium on development during the enquiry.

Due to the bad weather, the marchers stayed for about an hour on the Hill, before moving to a nearby church hall to listen to more speakers and entertainment. While on the Hill there were the inevitable speeches of the politicians; three federal MPs and one from the Ontario legislature.

Other speakers emphasized the dangers of low-level radiation, which will be present even if the increasing abundance of plutonium does not lead the world into a nuclear war; the lack of sufficient tech-

ary to the military and destructive uses of nuclear technology. nology to store the harmful radioactive wastes for 25 years, let alone 250,000 necessary for some of the fission products.

Another talked about nuclear power as being very much second-

At the church hall there were some entertaining anti-nuke songs, interspersed with speakers, one of whom was David Suzuki.

His basic contention with the nuclear industry was the secrecy used to prevent the public from knowing the hazards nuclear power has already created, or may cause if there are problems with reactors. Suzuki feels this information was withheld because those working with nuclear power feel it is a good and useful report that should be developed. Rather than a malignant plot, he sees it as over-zealous protection.

As a scientist, he thinks suppressed reports, should have been made available to scientists, as sharing knowledge is a precept of the discipline. He also noted that keeping people in the dark is one of the best ways of keeping them powerless.

There were workshops on various topics that continued throughout the evening.



They hadn't seen each other in, it must be two years now. He had been waiting at the station for forty minutes, and since the first announcement of the delay, his mind was filled with doubt. He couldn't reason why he wrote her that last letter. Did he really love her? Of course. Love, he knew, was eternal. But, now he thinks he just missed her being around.

She had gotten his note five days after the letter had been post-marked. The contents confused her. She had wanted to hear all the things that he wrote, yet once having read them, she didn't understand him at all. She was distraught. After two listless nights, she called him and said she would be coming down to see him. Now she was unsure as to what

... Continued on page 12...

THE EMPTY COUNTRYSIDE;

During the period 1951-71, the total farm population of Canada declined from 2.9 million to 1.5 million, a fall from 20.8 to 6.9 percent of the total population. Along with this change came the increasing size of Canadian farms and amount of capital needed to start farming. Meanwhile the size of Canadian cities has increased, and this is threatening farmland around urban centres. Some economists predict that between now and the year 2000, Ontario and Quebec will lose 500,000 and 300,000 ha of farmland respectively to urban encroachment.

These changes have significantly altered the character of rural Canada, and their importance cannot be overlooked by anyone involved in agriculture.

Harvest editor, William Keogh, recently interviewed sociology Professor, M. Chevrier to gain more information on the effect of a declining rural population on farm communities.

HARVEST: How have the effects of the decrease in the number of rural inhabitants been felt in Canada?

CHEVRIER: Basically, the effects have been, and are being felt at three levels. The first is society as a whole, the second is at the farm community and the third is at the farm itself.

HARVEST: OK. Starting with the society level, what's happened here?

CHEVRIER: As we mentioned earlier, there are now less people directly involved in agriculture, but at the same time there are more people working at processing agricultural products, or in service industries such as restaurants. This reduction in farm workers has led to a decline in the political power of the farm sector. As you know, the government responds to how many people can be elected to parliament from any particular sector of society. Right now, most members of parliament are elected from urban centers, and consequently farmers

have little pull in Ottawa, or even at the provincial level.

The other main effect of the decline in rural inhabitants is a loss of economic control of their level of production. You can see this trend in the development of marketing boards, which although beneficial to farmers on the one hand, they create a situation where farmers are told how much they can produce, and how much they will get paid on the other. Basically, economic decisions are more and more being made above the farm level.

HARVEST: Let's talk about the effects of rural migration on the community.

CHEVRIER: From the point of view of a sociologist, probably the most significant thing that has happened is a decline in the importance of local communities.

As better roads were built, local communities were gradually bypassed, and many services, especially health, and food stores began to be centered more in medium size towns. Eventually, the local schoolhouses closed down and less and less services were being offered in small towns.

Of course, not all of this was unwelcome. Many farm wives felt a twenty mile trip to a larger town for groceries was worth the extra selection they could get there.

In any case, small rural communities have become less and less prominent.

HARVEST: Before this migration, I imagine rural communities were a close knit unit, where everyone knew each other and helped out. Has this changed?

CHEVRIER: Well, very often, the institutions that were able to sustain the local community, such as the church and school, disappeared. Most of country schools closed in the 1950's or 60's and as the size of many parishes became smaller, the priest or minister had to move into a larger town.

HARVEST: Has this migration of rural people out of the countryside, been into the city?

WHERE HAVE ALL THE FARMERS GONE?

CHEVRIER: No. I was involved in a study in New Brunswick where we asked the same question, and we came to the conclusion that many people left the farm and moved to a medium size town, and from there often moved to the city.

HARVEST: Was that happening in one generation?

CHEVRIER: Yes, but part of this mobility was young people who could not find employment at the farm level because fewer and fewer jobs exist at this level.

HARVEST: What about people moving from the city to the country?

CHEVRIER: This has been very significant especially in rural areas outside the city. Many of these families who move to the country are still urban however, in the sense that they still work in the city, have most of their friends there and generally depend on the city for entertainment.

These urban families who buy a few acres of land have a lifestyle which is usually quite different from rural families. For this reason, you can find rural communities that are divided between the older rural inhabitants and the urban emigrants. Conflicts arise around how taxes are spent and how much is collected.

The loss of political power by the original families is accelerated as more and more urban families move into the community and eventually begin to sit on the town council where they make decisions that affect the whole community. The older inhabitants tend to be left out in the decision-making progress once enough urban families have settled in the community.

However, there is evidence, at least in the U.S., that the movement of urban families into the country is slowing down because of gas shortages.

HARVEST: Is the movement of rural people out of the country is largely one way, or is there some sort of ebb and flow occurring?

CHEVRIER: Yes, there has been a great flux in mobility. In the last issue of Rural Sociology, Steeves points out that while there was a gross exit of 56 percent of all farm families during the period 1966-1976, there was an influx of 44 percent. In effect,

there was an overall decline of 91 thousand farms, but a great amount of mobility accompanied this change.

Some of these people who have purchased farms are part-time farmers.

HARVEST: When did all this mobility begin?

CHEVRIER: It was most apparent after WW II and most people who left did so before the mid sixties. In the last 10-15 years, the impact of the rural migration on society has diminished.

HARVEST: What was its initial impact?

CHEVRIER: Many people who arrived in the cities were unskilled and they formed the basis for a lot of urban poverty.

HARVEST: Was there any government response to this migration?

CHEVRIER: Yes, in 1961, the Agriculture Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA) was passed with the mandate to raise incomes in rural areas. However, by 1969, ARDA was quietly phased out, and the federal government established the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE).

The emphasis of government assistance had clearly shifted from a purely rural program to one which included both rural and urban development. This is what I mean by loss of political power. The farm sector is no longer powerful enough to make Ottawa be responsive to any of its needs.

HARVEST: What are the probable future trends in rural development?

CHEVRIER: Well, at the farm level, the average size of farm units will continue to increase, capital will continue to replace farm labour and consequently, the number of farm operators will likely keep decreasing.

HARVEST: What could be done to revitalize the countryside?

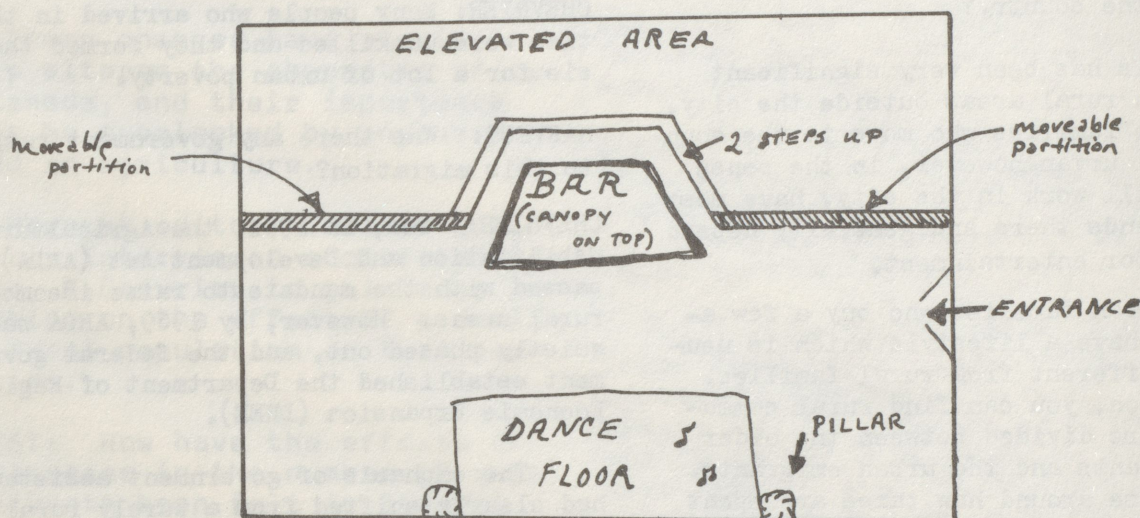
CHEVRIER: Lewis Fisher in the Department of Economics recently suggested that there should be efforts to re-organize the structure of the service sector (health, education, railways), and assistance should be given to help the growth of smaller communities. Future policy should also encourage part-time farming and the development of small-scale industries.

Drinkers Move Up In World

As you may or may not know, the establishment on campus dispensing distilled and fermented beverages (otherwise known as the Bar Disco) will be moving from its present cozy confines in the C.C. basement to the former location of the bookstore on the C.C. main floor. The main reasons for the move are to make more efficient use of the C.C. building space, and to provide a facility that is multifunctional and overcomes the disadvantages of the present student bar.

BAR DISCO MOVES

remainder of the summer, various people were consulted with regard to subjects such as acoustics, and subsequently an interior designer began to finalize the decor. The final design was received on Monday, October 15, and work continues this week on the electrical layout. The entire plan package will be ready by the middle of next week, and Physical Plant will call tenders shortly thereafter. The cost of the move will not be precisely known until all bids are



The objectives considered in the design of the new bar were:

1. preservation of features of the present bar which are liked
2. elimination of the deficiencies of the present set-up, namely
 - A- the inability of people seated on the quiet side to see entertainment presented in the other part of the bar
 - B- inadequate capacity
 - C- inefficient serving system

Last year, preliminary plans were drawn up for the move, however, it was later discovered that these plans contained some glaring flaws. In mid-summer a decision was made to engage a professional firm to prepare another floor plan, and this plan was received in August. Throughout the

received since the lowest bid does the job, however, it is expected that the total cost will be in the range of \$60,000 to \$75,000.

The half of the bar furthest from the stage-dance floor area will be elevated by 14", which will allow those furthest from the stage to have a better view of entertainment.

The acoustics of the room presented the biggest design problems. In order to significantly reduce the sound level in the elevated area, a variety of measures will be taken. Firstly, the section of the wall by the dance floor (between the 2 pillars) will be done in a material called "Sound-Soak" that reduces sound reverberation. Secondly, the ceiling tiles will be replaced, since the existing echo. Thirdly, there will be a type of canopy hanging about 3 feet above

the bar area that will reduce the sound level, and fourthly the moveable partitions will be made from acoustically desirable materials.

"So what are we getting for this money?" you may well ask. The bar will be divided into two sections separated by a moveable partition. During normal bar operations this partition will remain in place, reducing the noise emanating from the dance floor area, however, when the room is used for bands, variety nights or other forms of entertainment, the partition can easily be removed so that all can see the show.

the story returns

The story was confined to a mental institution, and began intense period of self-evaluation. "Do I have free will?" the story asked itself, or are all my actions dictated by someone far more powerful than I? Do I have some purpose in life? What is my mission? So the story mused, while the other stories laughed at him behind his back forgetting that the little story was often on both sides of the paper.

"I'm sure there's some meaning in that, thought the story. Maybe I have harmonized the forces of Yin and Yang within myself." The story took up meditation, and sometimes managed to remove himself completely from the restrictions of the page. "How square all these other stories are, he thought to himself. "They're just not with it." And the story started writing poetry so that all the other stories were ashamed to be associated with him.

"Go and make a mess on someone else's page," they said to him arrogantly. But the story knew not one of them could touch him.

And we carry on quickly as though nothing had appreciated the point of this remark.

By this time of course, the little story had developed a very bad image of himself. He felt that his rejection by the other stories must be due to his own failure to achieve his goal in life. The other

The new bar will have a ventilation system superior to the one existing in the present bar, and the electrical system will be modified so as to supply adequate power for bands. Those who are not particularly fond of the rocking tables of the present bar will be pleased to know that the new bar will be refurnished with new tables while about one-half of the chairs will be new (since capacity of the bar will be increased by roughly 40%). The walls will be done in a combination of brick (similar to that in the M-S foyer) stucco, and acoustical material, and the floor will be retiled as well.

Although the cost of the project seems large, it must be noted that the financing of the project will not be entirely borne by the present student body. A loan agreement has been negotiated with McGill, and this means that the costs of construction will be shared in the future by the students who will be using the facility. If you would like further information about the project, please see Brian Hayward in R3-013.

stories seemed perfect in his eyes.

He liked especially the cute human interest stories. And the little story fell in love. Of course the human interest stories took little notice of him; they were too involved with their own characters. They felt they were especially sensitive to the human condition, and could not be bothered with a mere narrative. "You have no soul. You cannot suffer or feel the joy of ecstasy when your loved one is rescued from the jaws of death."

The story began to fantasize. He imagined all sorts of dreadful fates being suffered by the human interest stories, and how he would rescue them in the nick of time. "They'll want to parade me as a hero, but I'll say that my action was merely an expression of my loss

of humanity, and I need no praise." He could see the headlines now: 'A self-effacing hero', 'The modest saviour'. And little story blushed with the purity of these thoughts.

MAÎTRES CHEZ NOUS

La campagne référendaire vient tout juste de débiter officielle - ment, que déjà hélas, elle semble emprunter les allures d'une campagne électorale. Aussi, d'ici au printemps prochain, échéance tragique, on devra s'attendre au lot traditionnel de déclarations claironnées à l'emporte-pièce. Et certains, pour sûr, chercheront à ressusciter les grandes peurs collectives qui caractérisent trop bien nos moeurs électorales. Ce débat historique, s'il en est un, ne sera peut-être qu'un avorton.

Il n'est certes pas jouer sur les mots de considérer que ce choix collectif consistera à plus ou moins brève échéance, en une inévitable alternative entre la prolongation d'un régime fédéral, remanié ou non, et l'indépendance politique réelle du peuple du Québec. Si bien qu'il convient de se demander si, éventuellement, on aura le coeur de discuter et de mettre à jour les enjeux pertinents qu'impliquera cette décision référendaire.

Il me vient souvent l'impression que l'option "souverainiste" est perçue par nombre d'indépendantistes comme transcendant totalement les questions fort terre-à-terre de la viabilité et de la santé économique de ce pays en projet. Et pourtant, inexorablement, une visée politique d'autosuffisance, voire d'indépendance devra signifier la maîtrise de nos moyens de production, et de notre capacité propre à générer l'activité économique.

L'avènement du Québec à l'indépendance, dans un tel contexte, risque de paraître un événement ponctuel, rien de plus qu'une déclaration. L'indépendance oblige la mise en place d'un processus d'appropriation et de maîtrise qui concerne tous et chacun.

Le mot d'ordre à la mode serait "Maîtres chez-nous". Et alors, à quelle réalité fait référence cette idée de maîtrise? Nous ne sommes apparemment pas un peuple

maître de ses propres richesses naturelles (la Québec-Cartier Mines, IIT, dans les forêts du Nord), non plus que de la plupart de ses grandes industries de transformation (Alcan, GM à Ste-Thérèse). Nous n'apparaissions pas maîtres de nos économies (rappelez-vous le cas de la Sun Life), non plus que de notre financement (emprunts massifs à Francfort, Tokyo, New-York). Enfin dans tout ce qui fonctionne au Québec, qu'est-ce qui est vraiment produit avec des moyens de production québécois? Ou alors "souveraineté" n'aurait qu'une connotation culturelle... ou sociale?

Sur les cent plus grandes compagnies majoritairement canadiennes seulement trois seraient contrôlées par des intérêts basés au Québec. Ce pays en projet servirait donc de réservoir à main-d'oeuvre au service d'intérêts, de capitaux et d'une maîtrise, tous non-québécois.

Assurément il est classique de renâcler les excuses historiques et autres pouvant nous déculpabiliser face à notre peu de participation à la gestion de notre économie. Telles sont, par exemple, les tendances historiques d'un pays bien pourvu en richesses naturelles, et qui plus est, a le malheur d'être voisin des Etats-Unis. Ainsi on évoque souvent le manque chronique des connaissances nécessaires en économie, et bien entendu, le manque traditionnel d' "entrepreneurship" privé des Québécois-français.

HELP

The Counselling Service is available should you wish to discuss any problem or concern of an academic, vocational, or personal nature. The Service operates on Mondays and Fridays and is located in the Centennial Centre on the main floor. Appointments can be made through the Athletics Office- 457-2000, ext. 248

FILMS!

Apocalypse Now- a film review

Every once in a while a movie comes along which redefines the art of moviemaking. We've had many such films in recent years. Some have been hyped by the studios, like Last Tango in Paris, Jaws, and Star Wars. Others have quietly come and gone, hardly noticed at first, then growing in importance over the years.

With Apocalypse Now, we have a movie of the first type-big name director (Francis Ford Coppola), big name actor (Marlo Brando), big budget (\$ 30 million), heavy theme (Vietnam), and big admission price (\$5). As if this weren't enough, we have Coppola's avowed intention of making a "classic" movie.

This is heavy artillery in a cynical age of advertising overkill. So, has Coppola done all this, and is the admission worth it?

Yes, without a doubt. But be forewarned. This is not a pleasant movie. It is not entertaining. It is a 2½ hour harrowing nightmare which will leave you emotionally drained and in need of a stiff drink. (If you want good entertainment go see "10".)

I don't think there's ever been a war movie like this. Every other war film seems exploitative or sanitized by comparison. Much of this feeling is due to Coppola's extraordinary sense of balance and rhythm, so that no single incident is dwelt on overlong, thus losing its credibility. There is blood, and death, and suffering, but these are not used for cheap effect. They are presented in a matter-of-fact, forthright way. But the feeling which is sustained throughout the film is one of insanity and fear.

The insanity is ironic, since the plot calls for the military agent Willard (Martin Sheen) to kill the renegade colonel Kurtz (Marlon Brando) who is committing continuing atrocities in his personal attempt to end the war his way. The army has sent Willard to kill Kurtz because it considers him insane. Yet the "normal" war which

Willard sees is no saner than what Kurtz is accused of. Above all, the fact that the Vietnam War was a war of lies which only the bureaucracy waging it believed, becomes horribly evident.

Scenes of madness abound in the film, and will stay with you long after you leave the theater. A scene of a perpetually stoned GI water-skiing up a jungle river behind a Navy patrol boat. A scene of a helicopter gunship attack on a coastal village led by a commander (Robert Duvall) who wears a black calvary Stetson and who attacks to the sound of Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries" blaring from the chopper's PA system.

Speaking of sound, the Altec speakers spread around the theater have much to do with the film's impact. You don't hear the explosions, you feel them. When a helicopter gets shot down behind you, that's where you hear it. So try to get a center seat.

Enough said-if you're a hard-nosed movie freak who wants to see a truly great film, break the piggy bank, sell your textbooks, furniture, cat and walk, run, or drag yourself down to the York at least ½ hour before showtime. You won't regret it.

Andre Virly

The film society should be making its debut this week. The society plans to show a film a week until the end of the term.

The society has been allotted \$195 by council to start operating, and it hopes to have more money after the first film, which they are trying to get free from the National Film Board. The money the society makes will be used to bring in more expensive films.

Chris Stratford is the president, and there is an executive to help in the running of the club. Admission to films will cost a little over a dollar.

MAC MUTTERINGS

MAC MUTTERINGS - On the INTRAMURAL scene the POST GRADS and STAFF will meet in both FLAG FOOTBALL and SOFTBALL finals. In flag football, staff defeated U2 38-20 with JIM STRAUGHTON and STU WILLOX each scoring 14 points. Post Grads defeated the Dips in the other semi-final 19-14 with GREG WEIL scoring 18 points. D. YOUNGE scored all 14 points for the Dips. In SOFTBALL, staff defeated U3 17-12 while P.G.s edged the Dips 12-11. In VOLLEYBALL action RAMASSIS, DIP I and MELANGE are undefeated after opening nite action. The ANIMAL SCIENCE team remained undefeated during the SOCCER regular season and will face the winner of the DIPS vs POST GRADS for the championship. A. MELLO leads all scorers with 8 goals. U2 has grabbed the early lead in HOCKEY action with 3 wins in as many games. P. DeBONVILLE and N. DRAPEAU lead all scorers with 11 points each. After a confusing start, the MEN'S BROOMBALL league begins action with 5 teams. Falcons, Eagles, Owls, Hawks and Vultures will make up the league. This league will operate until Christmas only with an interclass program scheduled for the winter term. Schedules and team lists available at Athletic office or posted on Athletic boards. In BASKETBALL action BEST SWISHES, DIPS and BOUT DE L'ISLE all won their opening games. The league looks to be very evenly matched this year but the Best Swishes are given the nod as the team to beat. CO-ED VOLLEYBALL is still happening on Tuesday nites at 9 - 11 PM in Brittain Gym. Exhibition games planned with McGill and Concordia. In VARSITY action the WOODSMEN were winners in the U.N.B. tournament. Thirty teams competed with MAC "A" finishing 1st, MAC "B" 12th and the MAC "C" finished 3rd in the women's events. The RUGBY team defeated Concordia 23-8. The SOCCER team leaves this weekend for a tournament in Three Rivers against Chicoutimi, U. of M. and their hosts. ... Any student who wishes to participate in any of the scheduled activities and cannot latch onto a team.....please contact Athletics Department and they will arrange to have you put on one.

she hoped to accomplish.

She got off the bus - lost in the crowd of other passengers mingling about the terminal. She looked around but saw no sign of him. She was on her way to the exit when a hand touched her shoulder and a soft voice said hello.

They talked over coffee for a quarter of an hour. Yes. They both agreed they were different people. Ideas were exchanged. They held hands but didn't touch.

A passerby looked in on the little restaurant. It was deserted, but

for two people. They didn't know each other. They were about to leave, but first they had to pay.

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